CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

fights over his wife. It is said that Jack

Zimmerman, a brother of the man under

arrest, witnessed both affrays last night,

Arrangements for Their Entertainment at Boston This Week.

but took no hand in them.

BOSTON, July 7.-The committee having in charge the extensive arrangements for the great Christian Endeavor convention, which opens here next Wednesday, have now practically completed their work, and are ready to receive the delegates is they arrive. The arrangements have been n.ost thorough. Profiting by all the lessons taught by previous conventions, neither time nor pains have been spared in perfecting them, and the committee announces that sixtyfive thousand persons can be provided for without confusion or discomfort. Two large tents, 284x180 feet, with a seating capacity of eight thousand each, have been pitched on Boston Common, and will be ready for occupation by to-morrow night. These tents, together with the Mechanics' Building, will be the principal meeting places during the week, although services will be held daily in many churches of the city. Ouring the noon hour 125 companies of Christian Endeavorers will daily visit the arge manufacturing firms, dry-goods couses and places of business, and hold ervices there with the employes.

One of the most difficult problems con-

ing the committee has been how to ed such a multitude as is expected to present during the convention in the short time between the sessions. This has been solved by turning Machinery Hall, in Mechanics' Building, into a mammoth restaurant, with a seating capacity of 2,800, where everything, from a dairy lunch to a table d'hote dinner, can be obtained.

Special attention has been given to the vocal exercises of the convention, and for iths a chorus of three voices has been rehearsing the be sung. This chorus will be diinto three parts, so that the music h of the large tents and Mechanics' Hall be led by one thousand trained sing-ers. Once, at least, during the week, the three choruses will be united. A huge out-loor meeting will be held on the Common, and all the meetings will be adjourned to take part. A meeting will also be held in Faneuil Hall. During the convention large parties will visit the historic places in this vicinity, including Concord and Lexington, Cambridge, Salem, Plymouth and Bunker

Obituaty.

BUTTE, Mont., July 7.-A dispatch from Sait Lake announces the sudden death there of Judge Moses Kirkpatrick, of this city, one of the foremost lawyers in the Northwest. He was, in the early sixties, a law partner of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and at one time was a candidate for the supreme judgeship of that State. The past ten years he has been principal attorney for the Anaconda Mining Company.

LONDON, July 7.—Francis Clarke, who succeeded the late John Brown as Queen Victoria's personal attendant, is dead. LONDON, July 7 .- Paul Merritt, the dram-atist, is dead.

Editor Pixley Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 .- Frank Argonaut and one of the best known men in California, is thought to be dying at his home in this city. Mrs. Pixley is also dangerously ill. Both are suffering from nervous prostration. Mr. Pixley is almost a complete wreck physically and mentally. Mrs. Pixley's condition is due to worry over her husband's state of ealth. Mr. Pixley has been in poor health ever since his retirement from the Argonaut four years ago. He came to California in the early days, took an active part in politics and in 1857, when Leland Stanford was elected Governor, he was elected for Attorney-gentral. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency. He founded the

Shot at Birds and Hit a Woman. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 7.-A sad tragedy took place at Pittston this morning. Miss Kate Connell, aged twenty-four, found a revolver in her brother's pocket. It contained two cartridges. She hoisted

the window and began firing at some sparrows. One of the bullets struck Mrs. C. Kelly, an aged woman, who was in the yard at the time. Death resulted instantly. Miss Connell gave herself up and was committed to jail. It is feared that she will lose her mind over the occurrence, "Fruit Special" Ditched.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 7.-An east-bound Union Pacific fruit special, running at passenger speed, was ditched seven miles east of Rawlins to-day by a broken axle. Thirteen cars were derailed and badly roken up. Frank Bodie and William Hayes, of Rawlins, who were stealing a

ride, had their legs broken. West-bound passenger trains were delayed four hours. Fashion in Shoes.

New York Evening Sun.

We've hardly sold a single tennis shoe this season. Something new in bicycle footwear is a tall laced boot, from fourteen and a half to fifteen and a half inches in height. Its lower part is built upon the same principle as other bicycle boots, but its height is meant to take the place of leggings. It appears in both black and tan
leather. The very latest development for
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a crowd of outsiders who attended the Crops Devoured by "Hoppers." tremely pointed toe, and is of linen of a pretty basket pattern weaving. At the sides it has elastics that give the foot of the wearer full play. It is, of course, worn with the linen bicycle legging of the same color.

"Toes," remarked one shoe dealer, "cannot become more pointed than they are at present. It's impossible to get wood more so. The points seem likely to remain with us for the rest of the summer at least."

a crowd of outsiders who attended the picnic. The fight was a desperate one, and in it clubs, knives and beer glasses were used with terrible effect. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and at the end of that time over a dozen men were stretched on the ground. Samuel Wilson, who led the attacking party, was killed, his skull being crushed. Three other men, Robert Dodge, Peter Bennett and Fred Elmer, were badly injured. I do not know to which us for the rest of the summer at least." This means that more than one small boy will probably be moved to observe, "Why, that man's got all his toes cut off but one," while orange-spoon effects in shoes will be popular among women of poor taste. "How about heels?" the dealer was asked. "Feels are broad and low, and are getting more so," was the answer. "With the exception of the Louise Quinze heel, which still holds its own among some people upon all occasions and among all people upon some occasions, the high heel is a thing of the past. The accepted heel measures from one and one-eighth to one and a quarter inches in height, and is straight built instead of curved. By the way, thin soles were never more worn in New York than they are to-day. Formerly the lightweight soles were confined to the West, but our women have now taken a fancy to them and there is almost no one wearing heavy soled shoes. By light soles I mean the thin,

hand-turned affairs. They won't keep their shape, but they are deliciously easy and comfortable, which accounts for their popularity, I suppose. "The coming shoe," concluded the dealer,
"will undoubtedly be less pointed. It can't
help but be, for fashion never stands still
for long at a time, and as I've just said wood can't be made more pointed than it is in the present shoe toe. Here is an Oxford tie, one of the very newest designs, that shows which way the wind will soon blow, for its toe is comparatively quite

Pompous Generalities.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Had Mr. Cleveland ever a sense of humor? If he had, how has it been extinguished? Have the cares of state been too great a burden upon his mind to permit the cultivation of the little rudimentary patch of it? For certain it is that if he ever had it he has quenched it utterly. No man but a solemn dunce who reckons that his shoulder shoves the world along in its orbit would think of sending to a body of Amer-icans at a Fourth of July celebration the pompous aggregation of unmeaning generalities that constituted his letter to Tammany, not even by way of a joke or as an act of vengeance. A touch of fun in his composition would have saved Mr. Cleveland many a time from the derisive merriment of more happily constituted beings.

He Wanted to Know.

Chicago Tribune. "Liz," said Miss Kiljordan's youngest brother, "do you say 'woods is' or 'woods are?" "Woods are, of course," she answered; "why?" "Cause Mr. Woods are down in the parlor waitin' to see you."

SUNDAY

NICHOLSON LAW DEFIED BY HAM-MOND DRINK SELLERS.

League Obeyed to the Letter-Illinois Elopers Wedded.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 7.-There has been much speculation as to what action would be taken by the eighty-six saloon-keepers of this city toward complying with the Nicholson law. This was the first Sunday under the new law, and the saloon keepers, who are members of the State Liquor League, having received instructions from the officers of the organization to pay no attention to the law unless ordered to do so by the authorities, obeyed the instructions to the letter. Not one of them closed the'r doors, and everything went on the same as usual. Some three or four who do not belong to the League have compiled with the law, and were closed to-day, but others, on learning that the league men were not geing to pay attention to the law, remained

Considerable indignation is expressed by the law-abiding citizens at the manner in which the city author't'es are treating the new law, but just what action will be taken could not be learned to-day. It is probable that the matter will be brought up at the meeting of the City Council next Tuesday night, and it is hoped that some action will be taken then. The better element is determined that the law shall be obeyed, but are undecided as to what steps will be taken. The authorities give as an excuse for their laxity that the city is situated on the State line, and that it would do no good to close the saloons on the Indiana side and leave those on the Illinois remain open. To do this, they claim, would only increase the sales in West Hammond, and that just as much liquor would be sold as ever, while the number of drunks would in-

Question Raised at Richmond.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., July 7.-The Nicholson law is being generally obeyed here, and so far no violations are reported, but the ques-'tion of running lunch, cigar stands, etc., in connection with the saloons, is troubling both the dealers and the County Commissioners. The question is whether or not they can continue to run such stands under the old law, under which their license was ney, holds that the commissioners have no jurisdiction in the matter, having granted to the dealers under the old law the privi-lege referred to. A. C. Lindemuth, the city attorney, holds that the section of the law providing that the commissioners grant such a privilege is unconstitutional, on the grounds that they have no right to discriminate in such a matter. They have the power to say that so and so can or cannot sell liquor, because there are regulations governing such a course, but they have not the right to say one man shall run a lumen or cigar stand and another shall not.

PREFERRED LOVE TO WEALTH. Choice of a Girl Who Eloped from Charleston, Ill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 7.-Last Friday afternoon Robert Herrick and Miss Bertha Hall, prominent young people of Charleston, Ill., arrived in this city and applied for a marriage license. The apparent and admitted fact that the girl was under eighteen prevented the issuance of the desired document. The baffled elopers then went to the residence of Mr. Herrick's cousin, H. L. Van Dorin, of South Kokomo, and began to devise ways and means to accomplish their purpose. There the young man ex-changed a band uniform he had worn here for Mr. Van Dorin's dress suit, and they went to Tipton, where they again tried to get a license, but failed. Late last night the youngsters returned to Kokomo, where a message awaited from the father of the young lady saying that she had his consent to the marriage provided she was willing to be disinherited. The young lady was not long in choosing between the alternatives, and a half hour later the license was procured, and the marriage speedily followed, the ceremony being performed by Rev. D. H. Guild, pastor of the Markland-avenue M. E. Church. After a few days' stay here the bride and groom will return to the parental roof at Charleston to invoke forgiveness. The groom is of good family, and the bride is the daughter of a prominent lumber dealer and sawmill owner.

A Window That Needs Attention. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., July 7 .- The attendant at the county jail found this morning that during the night a window had been sawed through and Ben Burditt and John Long had escaped. They are old criminals, and were awaiting trial for burglary. This makes the third time the same window has been

THE RIOT AT SIBERIA. First Reports Partly Confirmed by Joseph Lucas. LOUISVILLE, July 7 .- Joseph Lucas, who was at his home near Siberia, Ind., when the recent riot took place on July 4, ar-

rived in Louisville to-day, and confirms the story. Mr. Lucas was seen to-night by a reporter for the Commercial. When asked about the matter he said: "I see that since the first report was sent out it has been stated that no such battle occurred. Now, I have just come from Siberia, and I know that there was a fight, and a big one at that. One man was killed and several more were badly wounded. I do not know how the fight started except that the parert Dodge, Peter Bennett and Fred Elmer, were badly injured. I do not know to which party they belonged."

From Mr. Lucas's statement it is evident that the first accounts, if not absolutely

correct, were true in the main.

INDIANA OBITUARY. Francis A. Truitt, Prominent in Business and in Masonry. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 7 .- Francis A. Truitt, a prominent resident and business man of this city, died this evening at 6 o'clock of typhoid fever. The deceased was born Oct. 23, 1859, near this city, and resided here all his life. He was a prominent Mason and well known among the Masonic bodies all over this State. He attended the laying of the cornerstone of the Scottish Rite Temple, at Indianapolis, two weeks ago, and was taken sick the next day. He was eminent commander of Crawfordsville Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templars, was past high priest of Crawfordsville Chapter, No. 40, and illustrious master of Montgomery Council, No. 34. The funeral will be announced later, and will be under the ausrices of Crawfords, ville Commandery, in charge of Rev. G. W. Switzer, of Brazil, past prelate.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 7.--D. K. Blood, a prominent Grand Army man, died this afternoon, aged sixty-eight years.

Refuses to Sign the Contract. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 7 .- A peculiar complication has arisen in the matter of a contract with the city for street corner signs. The Council accepted a perforated sign and instructed the committee to enter into a contract with the manufacturer. When the contract was presented to Mayor Ross he refused to sign it, whereupon manufacturers went into court and Judge Taylor mandated the Mayor to sign the contract or appear in court next Wednesday and show good cause for withholding his signature. The Mayor says ne does not believe the sign is a good one and that he will protect the city from being imposed upon if it is in his power to to so.

Revival Meetings Inaugurated. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 7 .- To-night a serles of union revival meetings began in the Methodist Church and will continue for several weeks, under the direction of the Min-isterial Association of this city. The big tent used at Terre Haute for the Society

Circus arrived last night and will be put in place to-morrow. Evangelist Fame and wife are here to conduct the first series of meetings. Nothing of the kind has been attempted here in the history of religious denominations before and much in the move taken in the possible outcome of the move. The association will work hand in hand with the Good Citizens' League and this is but a step in the fight for a better enforcement of the laws, including the Nicholson bill.

Fish Hatchery at Richmond. Special to the Indianapolis Journal: RICHMOND, Ind., July 7 .- A fish hatchery will now be established here by the Richmond Fish and Gun Club. The organization, a new one, has leased a large pond near the city in which it has put a large number of fish furnished by the government, and it will have constructed a second pond to be used exclusively for the hatching and raising of fish. The various government hatcheries will furnish spawn for the incubators, which will be secured. Attention will first be given to the mountain trout, a specimen of the finny tribe wholly unknown in this locality. These experiments will be watched with interest all

over the State. Agent Griffith Released.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., July 7 .- A few days ago B. J. Griffith, an agent of the German American Building and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, was arrested here, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The warrant was sworn out by J. H. Dobbin, who paid Griffith a \$16 membership fee in order to secure a \$1,600 loan from the company. He failed to get the loan, and when he asked for the membership fee back was informed that Griffith had not turned it in. His arrest followed, but yesterday he was released from custody as there was no indication that the prosecution would be carried out.

Mexican War Veterans. DECATUR, Ill., July 7 .- The first interstate reunion of the veterans in Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa will be held at Belleville, Ill., on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th of August, it being the forty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Contreras, Mexico. All Mexican war veterans and wives are invited to attend. A certificate from the agent at the starting point will enable them to obtain reduced return rates. Maj. S. P. Tufts, Cen-tralia, Ill.; Hon. Charles C. P. Holden, Chicago, and Hon. J. Nick Perrin, Belleville, Ill., compose the committee, and Capt. John W. Hartley, of Decatur, is secretary. Madison County's Voters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., July 7 .- The returns of the township trustees to the county auditor of the voting population show a very gratifying increase in the county. The total is 14,963 as compared with a little more than 1000 at the last leads with a total of 5,164, 83 of whom are colored. Pipe Creek township, including Elwood, has a total of 2,793, 6 of whom are colored. Monroe township, including Alexandria, is next, with 2,016, 29 of whom are colored. In the entire voting popula-tion of the county there are but 122 colored persons.

Minister Dismissed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., July 7 .- About one year ago the Columbus Herald published a statement that Rev. Isabelle, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, of this city, was accused of conduct unbecoming a minister of the gospel and for this was made a defendant in a \$5,000 damage suit. On the trial of the case the charges were proven to be true, the Herald winning the suit. The trustees of the church here took up the matter and, after hearing all the evidence, have just dismissed Rev. Isabelle from the church and will call a new min-

Awaiting Identification.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 7 .- The body of an unknown man, apparently about twenty-seven years of age, which was found yesterday by a fisherman, was brought to this city by Coroner Coats and placed in the vault at the cemetery to await identification. The man had a sandy mustache and weighed probably 170 pounds. The body was badly decomposed. It is thought by some that the remains were those of the man who was drowned on the Fourth at Fern grove, but this is discredited.

Suicide of a Physician. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HAMMOND, Ind., July 7 .- Dr. Joshua H.

Kester, a prominent physician of this city. sixty-seven years of age, committed suicide this morning in his office. When discovered he was lying on the floor with his coat thrown over his head, and was apparently asleep, but on examination it was ound that the coat had been saturated with chloroform and he was dead. Coroner Bell was notified and the inquest was held this afternoon and a verdict of suicide returned. omestic trouble was the cause. Funeral of Mr. Ethell.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., July 7.- The funeral of William G. Ethell, one of the pioneer citizens of Anderson and Madison county, took place from his residence, in this city, to-day, and was very largely attended. The deceased was prominent in all the enterprises that have tended to develop the city materially, and for a number of years was the city civil engineer. Mr. Ethell has resided in Anderson for more than forty years and was one of the leading

members of the M. E. Church. Barn and House Burned. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., July 7 .- Fire broke out this evening in the barn of John Bleckenstaff, in Chester township, this county, and the structure, the largest barn in the county, together with many vehicles, implements and much grain and hay, was con-sumed. The farm dwelling, near by, also

Crops Devoured by "Hoppers." Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VALPARAISO, Ind., July 7 .- The southern part of this county was visited during

Indiana Notes. The Knights Templars of Richmond will send a good-sized delegation to the triennial conclave at Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, A sleeping car has been chartered for the trip. Richmond, in the person of John H. Nicholson, has one of the four representatives from Indiana. The Rev. W. A. Oler, of Dublin, Wayne county, a member of the Radical division

of the United Brethren Church, has an-nounced himself as a candidate for chaplain of the Prison South. Children Start a Fire. CORNWALL, Ont., July 7.-This afternoon children playing in ashes in the surban village of Lorneville, started a fire. The flames spread to the adjoining houses, owned and occupied by mill hands. Two engines were sent from this town, but the hose was too short to reach the burning houses. A portion of the village was saved. But the houses more distant from the canal had to be left to their fate. Twenty buildings were burned, rendering fifty families homeless and entailing a loss of \$50,000. There was very little insurance. The unfortunate people are socking houses in Cornwall to-night.

Iowa Farmers Swindled. CRESTON, Ia., July 7 .- A gang of smooth plane swindlers, driven out of Illinois by newspaper expeaure, are now working in southwestern Iowa. The only Union county citizen known to have been victimized is J. A. Thomas. A salesman called at the farm house, representing that he was with the American Piano Company. He asked permission to leave the instrument in the louse. The farmer receipted for it and the receipt turns up as a \$500 note. Many farmers in adjacent counties have been swindled. Detectives are after the gang.

Trapped in a Barber Shop. GALLIPOLIS. O., July 7.—Riley Watson was trapped into a barber shop and captured to-day. Watson is a desperate man, who killed two men in the Hatfield-McCoy feud, and is now wanted in Lincoln county, West Virginia, for the murder of Albert McCormas. The latter was Watson's friend, but Watson feared him, Watson offered McCormas a drink from his flask. While McCormas was drinking Watson killed him and escaped. The pursuit during the past two days has been full of thrilling opi-

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diplome

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES MUCH STRAINED,

Boundary Dispute Like the British-Venezuelan Affair-The Monroe Doctrine Involved.

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- The strained relations between France and Brazil over the French Guiana boundary appears to become more complicated daily. The subject is analogous to the British-Venezuelan trouble in which the United States has taken a hand, and in the opinion of officials here the French contest with Brazil is rapidly assuming an aggravated aspect, which may its suspected intention of substituting copagain call for the attention of the United States, as the Monroe doctrine applies to one no less than to the other. As armed conflict has occurred in the disputed territory between French soldiers and Brazilians. The French government has demanded redress, and the Brazilian Congress has passed a resolution couched in sharp language, calling for an explanation from France. A cable report from Brazil states that the government regards the subject as so menacing that a strict censorship has been established on all information regarding it. The armed conflict has merely brought to a crisis the long contention over the French Guiana boundary. Both countries claim a large tract of territory extending north from the Amazon river, and equal in extent to what is usually designated on the map as French Guiana. Each country regards the occupation of this disputed territory as unwarranted, and the fault for the recent conflict cannot be placed. French Guiana is used by France as a convict colony for the deportation of the worst classes from the French prisons. As a result, the population is a strange mixture of French, Arabians, Malayans, Greeks and the riff-raff of Paris. They are a desperate and lawless class. A few years ago one of these adventurers, a Frenchman named Gros, attempted to set up an independent country. He established a capital and called his government "Independent Guiana." The boundary dispute has through two centuries, and has the distinction of being an article in two famous treaties-Utrecht and Amiens. Brazil was

originally a Portuguese colony, and Portugal insisted that it extended up to the French Guiana boundary now shown on tory ran down to the Amazon. In the treaty of Utrecht the river Vincet-Pinzon was fixed as the boundary. Portugal then claimed that this river was the northerly stream now marking the boundary, while brance claimed that it was the stream near the Amazon, so that the treaty left the dispute as far open as ever. Since the recent armed conflict, French soldiers have crossed the boundary and permanently established themselves in the disputed territory, with the purpose, it is believed, of holding it by force.

FEW LIVES LOST.

Figures Submitted by the Steamboat Inspection Service.

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- The records of the United States steamboat inspection service, which during the last nineteen years has been under the direction of General Dumont, as inspector-general, shows that during the last fiscal year the number of lives lost on steam vessels was approximately 368. This was an increase over the average for the preceding eighteen years of 128. This great increase was caused by Judge Clark Says There Is No Law the large loss of life by the foundering of the steamship Colima recently off the Pacific coast. This makes the average for the last nineteen years 247. The highest previous annual loss was 586, in 1874, while the lowest was 133, in 1886. Notwithstanding the great increase in the number of vessels since 1870—over 10) per cent.—there have been but 729 disasters to steam vessels with a loss of but 5,057 lives, the number of passengers carried per annum hav-ing increased from 122,589,130 carried in 18:0 to not less than 650,000,000 carried in 1892. The average loss of life under the law of 1852 was one person to every 250,161 passengers carried, while under the act of 1871, which greatly improved the efficiency of the service, there was only one life lost in each 2,708,233 passengers carried, or a reduction in the number of lives lost of nearly eleven to one in proportion to the number of passengers carried. The service consists of about 175 officers and clerks, supervising inspector-general, ten supervising inspectors of districts, under whom are local inspectors, divided amongst the various customs collection districts of the United States.

WAR OVER THE TELEPHONE. Indications That the Bell and Western Union Companies Will Clash.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. Some two years ago the Press called attention to the fact that the development of long-distance telephoning was giving anxie-ty to the managers of the great telegraph monopoly, and that it was probable upon the expiration of the contract between the Bell people and the Western Union that there might be a renewal of those hostilities which characterized the two companies some fifteen years ago. Recent indica-tions suggest that the Press correctly reported the situation as it then existed. The contract between these two great mo lies expires very soon. Each will be free unless new accommodations are agreed to, to use its wires how and when it chooses and it is thought here to be very likely that the telegraph company may do what it purposed fifteen years ago to do-adopt oning as a part of its business, whereas the telephone company may choose to

compete with the telegraph company for When Edison sold his important telephone patent, the one which was of the most value, to the Western Union company for \$190,000, payment to be made in sums of \$5,-000 annually, he did not know that the Western Union people had already come to an understanding with the Bell monopoly. Each of these companies possessed important patents which were necessary for the the past week by an army of grasshoppers, which is literally cating up the
crops. Whole fields of hay and corn have
been taken by them. The damage amounts
to thousands of dollars.

Indiana Notes pensive to either company, and, as the bus-iness of telephoning was then in its infancy, it was not deemed the part of business pru-dence to engage in costly litigation. There-fore, the two companies compromised. The Western Union abandoned to the Bell peo-ple the telephone business, and sold to that company the right to use the Edison patents. It made a very pretty penny by the operation. Edison received \$100,000 for a patent which a day later the telegraph company turned over to the telephone company for nearly \$1,000,000. No one then thought that it would ever

be possible for the telephone company to engage in telegraph business. The long-distance telephone was then almost unthought of. The business was practically vicinity telephoning, and such it was expected it always would remain. Therefore, it was easy for the telegraph and telephone people to make agreement that neither people to make agreement that neither should invade the field of the other, and that agreement was kept to the letter until

When, after the expenditure of a very large sum of money in experiments, the telephone people discovered that by the use of copper wire twisted with mathematical accuracy, and in almost geometrical proportion, it was possible to convey the voice for many hundred miles, the evils of induction being done away with, then the able men who were directing this company were of opinion that ultimately the great profits of the businesses would come from long-distance use of telephone wires. They immediately began preparations for connecting the greater cities of the Mississipp! and north of the Ohio with the ulti-mate purpose of cobwebbing the continent with long-distance wires. They discovered that these could be leased at such figures as after general use had been established would return them large profits. Almost immediately New York brokers began to lease wires to Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities, and it was once, when an accident occurred to an instrument at the end of one of these wires in Boston. the end of one of these wires in Boston, that the suggestion was made that Morse instruments be attached to either end and the wire used for telegraphing until the telephone could be repaired. The idea was found to be practicable, and it soon became known to the telephone people that the lessors of wires were using them both for telegraphic and telephonic purposes. They said that they could not prevent that.

Then the telegraph company perceived that before they had known it almost the telephone people had erected what was really a perfect telegraph plant, touching many of the greater cities east of the Mississippi. They were persuaded that it was the purpose of the telephone people, as soon as the contracts with the Western Union had expired, either to enter the teleHighest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

graph business themselves or else to en-courage the use of the wires both for tele-graphic and telephonic messages.

it was over they armed themselves with Winchesters and formed a bodyguard around the postmaster. Then they all That was exactly the situation reported in the Press two years ago, but at that time the Western Union had made no move indicating its own purposes when the con-tract expired. Since then its replacement per for its whole plant, and of making alpanies which have recently been created, or of erecting one itself, indicates that the Western Union expects next year to come out as in rivalry against those who have been its allies for the last fifteen years. There are also reports that the new wizard Tesla, has discovered new laws of electricity, which can be controlled by mechan-ism which he has about completed and which may cause a new influence of the utmost importance to be developed before actual warfare begins between these two great monopolies.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan Assist in the Opening.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 7 .- The fourth annual session of the Catholic Summer School of America was formally opened at St. John's Church to-day. Fully two thousand persons were seated in the handsome church and thousands more, unable to gain admittance, were on the streets when the procession of bishops and priests started from the residence of Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, pastor of the church. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by Mgr. Satolli, papal delegate; Mgr. J. M. Farley, of Memphis, assistant priest; Very Rev. Frederick Wagerick, Brooklyn, and Rev. Giard, provincial of the oblates, deacons of honor; Rev. W. H. O'Connell, Boston, deacon; W. J. B. Daley, subdeacon; Rev. R. M. Pierce, deacon of the Cross; Rev. J. H. MacMahon, master of ceremonies; W. S. McLaughlin, assistant

At the conclusion of the mass the sermon was preached by Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., archbishop of New York, on "The Nature and Necessity of Religion." of light and in Thy light we shall see light." He said in part: "One cannot desire a clearer or more authoritative exposition than that of the Vatican council of revelation. The holy mother church holds and teaches that God is the beginning and end of all things; can be known from creation with certainty by the natural light of uman reason; that nevertheless it pleases self and the eternal decrees of His will by another and supernatural way. Thus, by this revelation the divine things that are not impervious to human reason may be known by all with firm certainty. Revelation is necessary because God has ordained man to a supernatural end, which calls him to share in the good things of God which are beyond human understanding. Catholic faith teaces us that we have in this life a twofold knowledge of God; first, by the light of reason; next, by divine In the evening, at vespers, Rev. Dr Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., president of the school, preached an eloquent sermon on "Primitive and Mosaic Revelation."

MAY FIGHT IN TEXAS.

on Pugilistic Engounters. DALLAS, Tex., July 7 .- Judge George Clark, of Waco, has submitted an opinion as to the legality of the proposed Corbett-Fitzsimmons glove contest. The opinion is very exhaustive and lengthy. His conclusions are:

First-That the original act of 1891 was wholly inoperative. Second—That when its provisions were reenacted in the penal code of 1895 it was still inoperative for want of some court to try Third-That the law was repealed by the Revised Statutes, which go into effect on Fourth-That there is now no law upo

the statute book of Texas prohibiting pugi-listic encounters, and that upon a payment or tender of the license fee prescribed for such exhibition there is no lawful power in the State under present laws to interfere with the exhibition. Judge Clark gave the matter at issue careful study and patient research, and his opinion is most sweeping.

Casey Knocked Out by Needham. ST LOUIS, July 7 .- In spite of the vigilance of the police, who attempted to prevent it, a good crowd went down the river fight between Tom Casey and Danny Need-ham, for a purse of \$500. Needham landed on Casey's nose in the first round, and nearly put him out. In the second the tables were turned and Casey landed a good one on Needham's jaw that made matters look dubious. The third round was uneventful, but in the fourth, after a sharp exchange Needham caught Casey on the point of the until time was called.

DELINQUENT POSTMASTERS. Officials Who Are Sent Out to Bring Them to Time.

New York World.

the Department of Justice, who was on his way West to collect on a judgment against a defaulting postmaster on the Pacific coast. "The main cause of the deficit is the number of main cause of the deficit is the number of postmasters in small places who default and leave worthless bonds against which practically nothing can be collected. They are usually petty amounts and more often than not are the result of ignorance and bad bookkeeping. As soon as a postmaster stops sending in his report it is taken for granted that something is wrong, and an inspector is sent to go over the books. When the accounts are straightened out When the accounts are straightened out the postoffice authorities get judgments against the postmaster's bondsmen. These judgments are then turned over to the Department of Justice for collection. In Department of Justice for collection. In nine cases out of ten the amount defaulted is not worth all this trouble and expense, but the men have to be prosecuted for the sake of policy, for if postmasters were allowed to default with impunity the postal service, as far as the smaller offices are concerned, would soon grow demoralized, and all discipline would be at an end. These claims are prosecuted with the utmost formality and a special agent for the Department of Justice is sent to the scene of action, armed with authority to levy of action, armed with authority to levy on everything in sight. The department clerks look upon these trips as soft snaps and the fellows who stand in well with their superiors can have as many as they wish. The soft snap part consists in travel-ing all over the country with first-class accommodations at the expense of the government. You can work a free pass or a scalp ticket and put the rest in your pocket.

It is a poor trip that won't net you \$100, exclusive of your regular salary. These perquisites are usually spent in playing the races and having a good time generally and do much toward making official life in Washington so demoralizing to young "The postmaster in a small town is generally the owner of a store. While a big man, politically, he is usually a mighty small one financially. His bondsmen are often just as irresponsible. It is looked upon as a mere matter of form to go upon a postmaster's bond, and many qualify when they have no property. When the bonds prove worthless nothing of course can be done at the time. In such a case we transfer the judgments and trust to luck that the bondsmen will some day strike it rich and have something to levy on. The rich and have something to levy on. The postmaster got behind in his accounts. There was probably no fraud intended, but the man had supreme ignorance of book keeping and got all mixed up. He was under \$1,000 bond, the funny thing being that ten men had qualified in \$200 cac. for him. When I went to levy on the judgments I found that not one of the me ments I found that not one of the me was worth over \$15 in tangible preperty. All the postmaster himself resily owner was a pair of mules. When these were put up at auction by the sheriff no one in the place would bit on them, and the post-master laughed at me as he bought them in "But there is often danger as well as profit and amusement in these trips. Some months ago I was sent to a little place in

marched to the hotel where I was stopping and called me out. I tried to convinthem that I was a chance visitor and had no designs on their chief citizen, but I would not work. They gave me till train time to get out. I went. The government never collected anything on judgments."

LOVED AT SIGHT.

An English M. P. and a Postoffice Clerk Wedded.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 7 .- Grenville Lewis J. Templeton, a member of the British Parliament, who was making a tour of America, visited Binghamton several weeks ago. While at the postoffice to have a money order cashed he met Miss Estelle Wessell, the clerk, and it was a case of love at first sight. He sought a friend and secured an introduction. His attentions were rewarded and they were married last week. Saturday the couple sailed for Eu-rope, and after a short tour of the continent they will reside on Mr. Templeton's estate, at Broadlands, England. The wedling was a quiet one, and caused muc-

RICHES AND LOW WAGES.

Many Fortunes Are Gathered Without Much Effort. Edward McGlynn, D. D., in Donahoe's Magazine. The three principal matters which have all to do with the increase of wealth in

society as at present constituted, are the natural counties, upon which man con-stantly exercises his faculties, and everything which enables him to use them to better advantage; the means of transporting the products of his labor to all parts the earth with ease and cheapness, and the medium which facilitates exchange of commodities between men-money. study of these three principal sources of wealth to a community will reveal two facts-that the people have been as indifferent to them as the money-makers have been attentive; and that while the indif-ference of the one accounts for their ever minishing wages, the attention of the other accounts for their immense fortunes It is from the natural bounties that all the wealth of any community springs. The land and its resources, the forest and its riches, the rivers, seas and oceans with their teeming life are the first and only sources of real wealth, and upon them depend the artificial values which society gives to the begining of all social wealth He is the unit of value. It is his exertion which creates all values, and the object of his exertions is the support of his own life, the accomplishment of his own destiny, here and hereafter, as his Creator ordained. The natural bountles must always, therefore, be open to him in every society, no matter how complex its organization. The necessity implies a right-the right of getting at the natural bounties with ease and without serious hindrance; the right of using these bountles without tax to any power save society, directly, or to its agents. Now, at this point we get our first glimpse of the manner in which enormous fortunes are made. To take possession of these natural bounties, to monopolize them under cover of law and custom, and to make all men who would use them pay beforehand for the privilege, have been the aim of the money makers since time began; by getting hold of the natural bounties, which really be-

to enrich themselves at pleasure without any labor worthy of the immense prizes

leave its jurisdiction except in the most prudent fashion, and then only to revert regularly to the same community, the

ilders of great fortunes have been able

long to the community, and sho

The Fighting Custer. Gen. B. R. Cowen, in Cincinnati Times-Star. Custer was as brave as a lion; but he liked to have a brass band with him whenever he did anything. He was a dashing, bold character, who would go out and look for a fight rather than be idle. He nearly got me into trouble in 1872. I was up in Montana, and the Indians were perfectly peaceable, and our party was out among them. Custer was on the river below. We got no newspapers except by accident. One day a paper came to us wrapped round a bundle of goods, and in that was a short dispatch sent from the fort, stating that Custer had started out among the Indians. We knew what that meant. He had gon We knew what that meant. He had gone out to hunt a fight, and we packed our belongings and made a forced march for a place of safety. Arrived safe, I got so mad thinking of the deviltry of the General that I went to Washington to see Sherman about it. He was at Fortress Monroe, and I went right down to the fortress and stated the case to him. He was not surprised, as he had heard similar reports before. He gave vent to his disapproval of Custer's action in a volume of proval of Custer's action in a volume of heated words, and he declared he would have him arraigned for this last offense, but though there was a great deal of talk, nothing was done.

Disadvantages of the Wheel. Pittsburg Dispatch.

The report that the bicycle is to be used largely in military operations is seen again in connection with General Miles's coming promotion to the command of the army. If the military campaigns are to be conducte entirely along smoth, hard roads, no doubt the bicycle will be an immense aid for mes-sengers. But the fad habit soldiers have of "Because there is an annual deficit in the Postoffice Department it must not be taken for granted that the postal service of the country can never be made self-sustaining," said a representative of the country can never be made self-sustaining, said a representative of the country can never be made self-sustaining, said a representative of the country can never be made self-sustaining, said a representative of the country can never be made self-sustaining, said a representative of the country can never be made self-sustaining. to climb precipices, run through meadows or jump over fences and brush heaps.

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